THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1873.

GRANT AND THE KU-KLUX.

GRANT'S "NATIONAL CENTENNIAL."

THE COLOR QUESTION.

THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

This fearless journal announces that its printing establishment, including name, good will, credits, &c., has been seized by the Kellogg tax collector, to satisfy the State for taxes. In speaking of this, however, the Picayune thinks it "will still live," for the reason that yet it lacked vitality, the fact that Radical tyranny seeks to destroy it, will commend it to all who dare to be free. Radical hostility and hate witness to its fidelity; and Radical preservation, its righteous warfare, against ignominious fraud, usurpation and despotism.

The Picayune may not be offered up in their demon death dance to liberty, as a fitting holocaust to their infernal rule of oppression and villainy. They may find it a mightier instrument, for their final overthrow, infamy and extinction.

They are right in striving to destroy it, if robbers can be right in seeking to perpetuate their robbery; and whilst it defies their hostility, it deprecates their dishonoring, debasing favor.

In die it must, however, the *Picayune* proposes to die game, and says: "Well, if we have to die, we hope our friends will attend our funeral. Let no vile carpet-bagger or scallawag support our hearse, or drop the earth on our coffin. Let us die as we have lived—with none but freemen around us, and with hearts unbent and unbroken."

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret that we contemplate the suppression of this staunch defender of the rights of the people. The *Picayune* first appeared on the 25th January, 1837, and began a new era in journalism in the Southwest. It was sold for a "picayune," a Spanish silver coin in circulation in the South in that day, and worth six and a quarter cents, and from this fact the paper took its name. Messrs. Lumsden & Kendall were the founders of the paper. Mr. Lumsden, was a North Carolinian, we believe; Mr. Kendall was a native of one of the Northern States. The *Picayune*, from its foundation, has been identified with the growth and prosperity of the press, not only of New Orleans, but of the whole Southwest. If its existence should be blotted out, its loss will be felt far beyond the Crescent City.

The contest in Louisiana is such an unequal one, there seems to be little hope for her people to escape utter ruin and subjugation. Louisiana is now nothing but Grant's province, and Kellogg is his viceroy. The *Picayune* truly says: "That no governor of any colony of any European power looks to the absolute and exclusive to the interests of the country to which it belongs, for protection and existence, than Kellogg to Grant and the Government of the United States. It is scarcely to be expected that a journal would take a position against the tyranny and oppression of Grant and his minion Kellogg, as the *Picayune* has been, and be permitted to continue in existence in a State in which there is no freedom of the press, but that of the sword.

INDICTMENTS FOR LIBEL AND THEIR EFFECT.

We presume there is scarcely a paper in the State or out of it, that at one time or another has not formally pronounced the Press to be the "bulwark of freedom." We all say it and know it to be a true saying too; but it may be doubted whether or not we appreciate the importance of securely guarding the "bulwark" from attack. Nor do we sufficiently appreciate how easily its strength and efficiency may be impaired. It is much to be feared that the Press, "bulwark" though it be, is more often and more easily intimidated than its conductors generally admit.

We intend no reflection, whatever, upon our brethren, and make these remarks simply as a prelude to a confession of weakness on our own part. We confess that we are afraid that Mr. Solicitor Cantwell has intimidated us. He has charged us in legal language with having called His Honor, Hugh L. Bond, United States Judge, a scoundrel, and proposes with the consent of a jury of the good people of Bladen to subject us to fine and imprisonment therefor. Now, fine and imprisonment and Cantwell are not ingredients for a first class joke, whether "well shaken before taken," or taken "single shot."

But this is not exactly the point of trouble. Mr. Cantwell, we learn, says that Judge Bond is a "high-toned gentleman." We do not propose to raise an issue of veracity just now upon that point. We only propose to say that if Judge Bond is a high toned gentleman, we do not see how any other gentleman upon the Federal Bench can be denied the same honorable appellation. For instance, there is His Honor, Judge Underwood, the United States District Judge of Virginia. If Bond be a high-toned gentleman, he would be a rash man who would assert that Underwood is a scoundrel. There is, however, an old saying—this office, that "pretty near does." Now just here we feel embarrassed. Mr. Cantwell has fright ened us. If it be his court and Bond a scoundrel, it must surely be his court and Underwood a scoundrel; what, then, must we do in the face of the following facts? During the latter part of the war, proceedings were instituted in Judge Underwood's Court to confiscate the property of one McVeigh, a citizen of Alexandria. The property was sold by order of the Court, and Judge Underwood's wife became the purchaser at a merely nominal price. Mr. McVeigh, not being satisfied to lose his property in this manner, institute dproceedings in the State Courts, and on Wednesday last, the Supreme Court of Appeals, of Virginia, delivered an opinion, concurred in by all the Judges, in which it is said, the purchase by Judge Underwood of McVeigh's property at an enormous sacrifice, under a fraudulently procured and issued decree of his own Court, was a *transaction which must shock the moral sense of every honest man.*

But His Honor, the Federal Judge Underwood, was not the only party engaged in the transaction. Other gentlemen, whether high-toned or not, we cannot presume to say, as they are not on the Federal Bench, well-known to fame, were concerned in it. From the report of the proceedings in the Richmond *Dispatch* we learn that "Mr. McVeigh introduced the depositions of Mr. J. C. Balderson, of the firm of Balderson, Ward & Co., of Baltimore; Mr. Francis Dane, of the firm of Francis Dane & Co., of Boston, and Mr. Robinson, of the firm of Kimball, Robinson & Co., of Boston, his creditors and plaintiffs in said attachment suits, and gentlemen of the highest standing who were conversant with all the facts as they occurred, and were present at the confiscation sale and attachment sale, to show actual fraud, in fact, on the part of Judge Underwood, and of Oakes Ames, John B. Alley, and Samuel Hooper, members of Congress from Massachusetts, and, more recently, of Credit-Mobilier notoriety."

If Judge Underwood did not wear the Federal ermine we should feel very much inclined to quote the old adage that "birds of a feather will flock together." It is pretty generally agreed, we believe, that Ames, Alley & Co. are scoundrels. But Judge Underwood, like Judge Bond, is a Federal Judge, and we dare not say that he is a scoundrel for fear Mr. Solicitor Cantwell may indict us. Here is a clear case of intimidation of "the bulwark of freedom." We propose to take legal advice upon the question of our right to indict Mr. Cantwell for intimidation and conspiracy, under the Ku-Klux Act of Congress. Seriously, we think it quite unkind in Mr. Solicitor Cantwell to deprive us of the luxury of calling a man, who does things that Underwood has done, a scoundrel.

These are hard times, and though the JOURNAL is flourishing as it never before has flourished, we cannot afford expensive luxuries. And if it be that we have subjected ourselves to fine and imprisonment for a few delicate compliments to Judge Bond, we cannot expect to go without cost for expressing our opinion as to Judge Underwood. It may possibly be safe to say that we concur in the opinion of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia that the purchase of property at an enormous sacrifice by a Judge under a fraudulently procured and issued decree of his own Court is enough to shock the moral sense of every honest man. Not to put too fine a point upon it, we rather think the man who does it is a scoundrel. There now, if that be libel, make the most of it Mr. Solicitor Cantwell! We are immensely intimidated.

From the Pee Dee Courier.

A Malignant Prosecuting Attorney.

One Edward Cantwell, who was appointed by Governor Caldwell Solicitor of the Wilmington Circuit, has, as we learn, after repeated failures, at last induced a Grand Jury to find a "true bill" against the Wilmington JOURNAL, for libel on Hugh S. Bond, a Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States. We do not know what is the particular matter charged as libelous, nor do we care. We know this, however, that the Radical party is willing, at any time, to use the power of Courts, organized on a party basis, to maintain a respectability not otherwise to be defended. And we feel sure that their purpose in doing so is to silence all criticism on the conduct of their functionaries, some of whom, alas for the country, are as base as the limit of human depravity will allow. By this means they hope to break down the spirit of liberty, by making our people afraid to express their honest opinions, and thus fasten the yoke of despotism upon them.

Although this malignant attempt is in strait keeping with the history of this base party, we have confidence, that the independent spirit of American freemen will not tamely submit to this and kindred outrages upon their rightful prerogatives. There is a "power behind the throne," whose slow but sure edicts, all authority, however high, must recognize. Even the magnates themselves must be taught that if they wish to secure the respect and confidence of the people whose servants they are, they must act so as to deserve it. A Judge who will prostitute his high office to purposes of personal and political vengeance, and who "speaks the law" so as to serve party ends, and not the ends of justice, is a knave and a tyrant and deserves the scorn of all honest men. Men should fear the *law*, not the *administrator* of the law. When the latter is the case, it is certain that evil betides the land. The world has afforded cases of this kind, and the infamous name of Jeffreys stands out in English History in letters of intense blackness. We are not certain that some of the creatures who wear the ermine, to the curse of this country, will not go down to posterity, with names equally accursed. If Judges wish to avoid criticism they must act as *Judges* and not as *tyrants;* and all efforts of Radical neophytes, who have sold their honor for "a mess of pottage" to bolster up rotten reputations by bills of indictment, from truculent Grand Juries, will only add to the load of scorn which their *clients* will have to bear.

We are not defending the JOURNAL, but we are defending liberty of speech and of the Press; and we feel an inexpressible contempt for the sycophantic cravers, who, to secure their bread and win the smiles of the tyrants who are enslaving us, are engaged in the dastardly and dirty work of silencing a political enemy, by corrupt and unusual means.

Unless the course of Judge Bond, whose character Cantwell seem so solicitous to defend, has been greatly misrepresented, he has acted the part of a malignant tool of despotism and meanness, and not the part of a worthy Judge. Vengeance, not justice, has been his ruling motive—the smiles of tyrants, not the plaudits of suffering mankind, have been his only and highly cherished reward. The truth is, the Bench is now fouly disgraced, by many an ignorant, corrupt and drunken scoundrel, who far better deserves the halter, or the horse-whip, than the woolsack of justice; and these infamous frauds upon humanity are placed in power only because they are the more ready and facile tools with which the ends of usurpers, thieves and tyrants, are to be accomplished.

Mark Twain's Tribute to Woman.

At an annual banquet of the Washington Correspondents' Club the following toast was read:

Woman: The pride of the professions and the jewel of ours.

To which Mark Twain responded as follows:

Human intelligence cannot estimate what we owe to woman, sir. She sews on buttons, she repes us in at the church fairs, she confides in us, tells whatever she can find out about the little private affairs of our neighbors, she gives us a piece of her mind sometimes, and sometimes all of it. In all relations of life, sir, it is a just and grateful tribute to say of her she is a "brick!"

Wherever you place woman, sir, in whatever position or estate, she is an ornament to the place she occupies, and a treasure to the world. Look at the names of history! Look at Desdemona! Look at Lucretia Borgia!—Look at mother Eve! I repeat, sir, look at the illustrious names of history! Look at Elizabeth Cady Stanton! Look at George Francis Train! And, sir, I say, with bowed head and deepest veneration, look at the mother of Washington! She raised a boy that could not lie; but he never had a chance. It might have been different if he had belonged to a newspaper correspondents' club.

[Mark looked around placidly upon his excited audience, and resumed:]

I repeat, sir, that in whatever position you put a woman, she is an ornament to society, and a treasure to the world. As a sweetheart she has few equals, and no superior. As a wealthy grandmother with an incurable disposition, she is gorgeous. As a wet nurse, she has no equal among men. What, sir, would the people of the earth be without women? They would be scarce, sir, almighty scarce! Then let us give her our support, our sympathy—ourselves if we get a chance.

But, jesting aside, Mr. President, woman is lovable, gracious, kind of heart, beautiful, worthy of respect, of all esteem, of all deference. No one here will refuse to drink her health right cordially, for each and every one of us has personally known, loved and honored the best of them all—his own mother.

Cincinnati thinks that the business centre of that city won't be changed for a thousand years. If there is no change in the centre, there is like to be but little change in the business.

THE OLD COAT OF GRAY.

BY BLONDINE.

It lies there alone—it is rusty and faded—
With a patch on the elbow, a hole in the side,
But we think of the brave boy who wore it, and ever
Look on it with pleasure, and touch it with pride.
A history clings to it—over and over,
We see a proud youth hurried off to the fray,
With his form like the oak and his eye like the eagle's
How gallant he rode in the ranks of the "Gray."

It is rough, it is worn, it is tattered in places,
But I love it the more for the story it bears;
A story of courage in struggle with sorrow
And a heart that bore bravely its burden of cares;
It is ragged and rusty, but ah! it was shining
In the silkiest sheen when he wore it away
And his smile was as bright as the glad summer morning,
When he sprang to his place in the ranks of the "Gray."

There's a rip in the sleeve, and the color is tarnished,
The buttons all gone with their glitter and gold;
'Tis a thing of the past, and we reverently lay it
Away with the treasures and relics of old
As the gifts of a love, solemn, sweet and unspoken
Are cherished as leaves from a long vanished day
We will keep the old jacket for the sake of the loved one
Who rode in the van of the ranks of the "Gray."

Shot through with a bullet—right here in the shoulder,
And down there the pocket is splintered and soiled,
Ah! more, see the lining is stained and discolored!
Yes, blood drops the texture hath stiffened and spoiled;
It came when he rode at the head of the column,
Charging down in the battle one deadliest fray,
When squadrons of foemen were broken asunder,
And victory rode with the ranks of the "Gray."

It's memory is sweetness and sorrow commingled
To me it is precious—more precious than gold,
In the rent and the shot hole a volume is written,
On the stains on the lining is agony told.
That was ten years ago when in life's sunny morning
He rode with his comrades down into the fray,
And the old coat he wore and the good sword he wielded
Were all that came back from the ranks of the "Gray."

And it lies there alone; I'll reverence it ever
The patch on the elbow and the hole in the side,
For a gallanter heart never beat than the loved one
Who wore it with honor and soldierly pride.
Let me brush off the dust from its tatters and tarnish,
Let me fold it up closely and lay it away
It is all that is left of the loved and the Lost one,
Who fought for the right in the ranks of the Gray.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sabbath School Convention.

A State Convention in the interests of the colored Sabbath Schools in this State will be held in this city some time in May. An excursion down the river is talked of as one of the features of the occasion. The day of meeting will be announced in a few days.

Death of Z. M. Costin, Esq.

We regret to learn that Mr. Z. M. Costin, for many years back known as the affable and accommodating Register of Deeds in the good old Democratic county of Onslow, died at his residence at Jacksonville, in that county, last Monday, after an illness of only two weeks. Mr. Costin was about 40 years of age and leaves a widow and one child.—*Daily Journal, 25th.*

Major Neill McK. McNeill.

We had the unexpected pleasure of a visit last evening from our old friend and comrade-in-arms, Major McNeill, late of the 46th N. C. T., now of Cheraw, S. C. It would have been unnatural had we not fought our battles over again and talked over the good old times when we both "wore the gray." We are glad to learn that he is prospering in life. He served in the Army of Northern Virginia with honor to himself and to his State.—*Daily Journal, 25th.*

The Shooting Scrape at Old Hundred.

We learn that Mr. D. D. Livingston, who was so severely wounded by a pistol shot from one Jim Scales and his brother, on the 10th inst., is still in a very precarious condition, and his recovery is considered doubtful. As yet no arrests have been made by the authorities, although it is said that the men who did the shooting have made no attempt to evade it. Jim Scales, who received a ball in his leg from a return shot fired by Mr. Livingston, went to a surgeon and had it dressed immediately after the occurrence, and he and his brother are still at large.

The Scales family are represented as being a rough set, good farmers and peaceable enough when at home, but perfect devils incarnate whenever under the influence of liquor.

More Heavy Fires.

The list of casualties by fires in the woods is not yet full, and every day there is some new disaster to relate. The bad news, this time, is from Holly township and that portion of Duplin county adjoining it. Destructive fires have been raging in that section for two weeks past, and some of our farmers have lost very heavily. The fires have been burning on both sides of what is known as Angola Precoursin. Mr. Jacob James, on Shaking Creek, in Holly, lost a 30 barrel course of turpentine and some 5,000 boxes; Mr. John Batts, in the same township, but living east of Angola, lost all of his fences, fodder, &c., and Mr. William Farrier, of Duplin county, lost 10,000 boxes and 70 barrels of turpentine already dipped, in barrels, and ready for hauling. Others, whose names we could not learn, have also lost heavily. When our informant left his home, near Bannerman's Bridge, on Wednesday morning, the fires were still raging.

Superior Court.

This tribunal was engaged yesterday forenoon in trying some final cases, after which the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning, when the civil docket will be called.

On Tuesday three white men from Duplin county are to be tried for arson. Col. A. A. McKoy has been engaged for the prosecution of this case and Col. J. D. Stanford and Mr. —— Kornegay have been retained for the defence.

The following prisoners, tried during the week, have been sentenced for the terms opposite their names:

Richard Holmes, larceny, 5 years in the Penitentiary.

Peter Baker, larceny, 5 years in the Penitentiary.

George Thompson, larceny, 1 year in the Workhouse.

Joshua Irving, larceny, 1 year in the Workhouse.

Jim Cronly, larceny, 5 years in the Penitentiary.

Sam Robinson, A. & B., 4 months in the Workhouse.

During the week, there have been 33 convictions, as follows: For assault and battery, 11; peace warrant, 2; misdemeanor, 11; affray, 2; larceny 7.

The fees of Solicitor Cantwell are $10 for the larceny convictions, and $4 for the other convictions. So it will be seen that he has made $174 during the past week.—*Daily Journal, 27th.*

Fatal Shooting Affair in Sampson County.

We learn that a difficulty occurred late last Monday evening, at Taylor's Bridge, in Sampson county, between Mr. B. C. Barden and a colored man named Maner ——, which resulted in the latter being shot and killed by the former. We could learn but very little of the circumstances other than Mr. Barden accused Maner of having set fire to the woods, from which a difficulty sprang up, when the negro shot at Mr. Barden, who returned the fire, with a fatal result.

County Commissioners.

At a called meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held Friday afternoon, a communication was read from B. G. Larkins, Wm. McIntire and Samuel C. Larkins, of Lillington, requesting that the Board appoint three registers and inspectors for a municipal election to be held there in May.

There was no previous town government and hence the application as above.

The matter was deliberated upon and the above three parties were appointed as the registers and poll holders for the said election.

The Board then adjourned.

For the Journal.

Fire in the Woods.

The people in the vicinity of Lillington were aroused by the alarm of fire on the 22d, at 11 o'clock, on the lands of Mr. Grattan Williams and others, burning turpentine trees, fences, &c. The loss was quite heavy. It is supposed that Mr. Williams' loss is about $800 or $1,000. The fire is not yet stopped. It originated from the carelessness of a neighbor singeing over his farm. It is not strange to be alarmed every Spring by the carelessness with fire of this same man. Won't our Legislature make a law for such men?

G.

Lillington, New Hanover County, N. C., April 23d, 1873.

State Educational Convention.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction desires to call special attention to the following resolutions adopted by the State Board of Education, held in Raleigh on the 16th inst:

Resolved, That the friends of education in North Carolina are respectfully requested to meet in Convention, in the city of Raleigh, on the 9th day of July, 1873, for the purpose of considering and recommending such measures as they may deem advisable for the promotion of education in the State.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction is hereby authorized and instructed to correspond with teachers and others, and invite them, on behalf of the Board of Education, to prepare and deliver addresses on the occasion on subjects relating to the object of the Convention.

The Superintendent is now engaged in carrying out the instructions contained in the last resolution, and we hope the matter may receive the attention of all parties interested.

EXPLOSION.

Explosion of a Soda Fountain—Two Men Injured.

Saturday, about 12:30 o'clock, a great many persons were startled with the noise of a loud explosion, accompanied with considerable of a jar to those who were nearest the scene. At first it was thought that one of the boilers at Messrs. Hart & Bailey's works had exploded, and a rush was made in that direction. It was soon ascertained, however, that the report came from the rear of Mr. F. Mayer's bakery and confectionery store, on Market street, between Front and Second. Repairing to the scene, we found that the generator had exploded, tearing off the upper part, which was of copper, and shattering the walls of the room, and tearing up the floor of the little room in which the soda was manufactured. Mr. Thomas Mayer, a son of the proprietor, was at work in the room at the time, together with an old colored man by the name of John Lucas. Mr. Mayer was covered with the soda, from head to foot, and for a time it was thought that he was seriously injured. We are pleased to learn, however, that the only injury sustained is in the eye and that is not considered serious. Lucas was struck on the head and thrown from the door into the yard, but his damages are very slight. Both escapes are considered miraculous.

JACK FROST.

His Ravages in this section—The Truckers all Lose Heavily—Dismal Reports from along the Line of the three Railroads—The young Corn and Cotton Destroyed—Fears for the Peach Crop.

A very heavy frost whitened the ground in this city and section Saturday morning, and from all that we can learn, a very considerable injury has been the result. In some portions of the city the young plants are badly blighted, many of them being entirely destroyed, while in others there is no perceptible injury. On the truck farms in this vicinity, as a general thing, the cucumbers, squashes and beans are cut down, while the pea vines have been very materially damaged. Mr. Geo. Z. French, of Excelsior, thinks that he has been injured to the extent of fully $2,000. He had begun shipping peas last week, but this frost will put him back now fully a week.

From all along the line of the W. & W., the W. C. & R., and the W. C. & A. Railroads we hear doleful accounts. The more tender of the plants are ruined. The cotton and corn are cut down to the ground, and serious fears are entertained that the peach crop has been destroyed, but this latter it will take some days to fully determine. The damage to Goldsboro' truckers alone is estimated at some $25,000 or $30,000, and those near Newbern are said to have also suffered severely.

We doubt if the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" can furnish a parallel to this cold snap so late in the season. At this time last year the truckers were doing a fine business, and every train that sped northward carried off large consignments of early garden produce to the Northern markets. But this year it is different, and instead of money coming in, it is simply so much money going out, a dead loss to those who had calculated on a heavy Spring crop.

A dispatch from Paris announces the death of the famous opera dansense Marie Taglioni, Countess de Voisins, who won her titled husband in the years later with an immense fortune. She was in only moderate circumstances after the late French and German war.

Secretary Delano has been petitioned by a number of settlers on the Osage lands in Kansas to re-open a former decision which deprived them of their homesteads for the benefit of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroads, which lands are embraced in the lands granted to the roads on condition that they would locate their routes in 1868. The settlers allege that the roads did not locate their routes in 1868. The Secretary has decided that the case cannot be reopened.

From the Charlotte Home.

Seedy Ex-Confederates.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican is a Grant organ of great ability and immense influence. It has become quite disgusted with the persistent cry for office, which Southern renegades are constantly putting up, and thus comments upon the rewards that they ought to have:

"There is a swarm of seedy ex-Confederates, who renounced the lost cause and took the stump for Grant during the late campaign, clamoring for office, and to these some of the most unhealthy consulates will undoubtedly fall."

This is coolly contemptuous! The new-born converts to Grantism are called seedy Confederates, their conversion being attributed to hunger, want and misery. It is suggested that the poor creatures be given unhealthy consulates, where they may speedily lose their troubles and cease to annoy the Administration and disgrace their native land. O, ye loyalists of the South! it is hard to tell whether ye are most despised at home or across the Susquehanna! Look at the rewards given you by the Government ye have bowed down before and which scorned you while it gave the penny loaf. Holden was offered a position at San Salvador, the city so often destroyed by earthquakes. Captain Settle was banished to Peru and came back to the disgust of everybody as soon as he had swallowed the rations. Lewis P. Olds went to Graytown, but the chills and musquitoes used him up in short order. Badham has been obliged to give up his "unhealthy consulate." Hester has become consul at some point off the coast of Africa. This is the "dirty dog" the Chester Reporter tells about, who carried on with such a high hand in that town. Coleman got some petty consulate on the North Sea or the German Ocean and had his loyalty frozen out, while his brother leaguers had their loyalty roasted out. Coleman was so effectually cured of Grantism that he supported Mr. Greeley last Summer.

Grant can only give "unhealthy consulates" to the "seedy Confederates," who adore him, we would suggest that he select these "unhealthy consulates" in Africa. This would be in accordance with the "eternal fitness of things." Surely there are places in Congo, Ashantee and Guinea "unhealthy" enough for these "seedy Confederates." The President would develop an immense amount of "latent Unionism" at the South by giving all these seedy fellows sung, warm berths in the land of the forefathers of their dusky pets.

Autographs of General Lee.

In the New York *World* appeared some time ago a series of admirable essays, and among them one on autographs. The author is the Hon. Wm. B. Reed, a resident of Philadelphia, and a former United States Minister to China. After giving some of Wellington, Chatham, and others, he closes his paper on his theme as follows:

The great soldiers of America—for such history, when our miserable bickerings are forgotten, will pronounce him—the Christian gentleman; the knightly leader of chivalry, not less glorious because unfortunate; the man whom in his grave, all, truly brave and good, mourn and honor—Robert E. Lee, of Virginia, is dead; and, as these lines are written, is going to his grave, by the side of Jackson, at Lexington. His autographs lie before me; the penmanship graceful and delicate, like a woman's, and his words those of modesty and simple truth.

As early as the 10th of November, 1862, he writes to a friend:

"I concur with you entirely as to the importance of a true history of the war, and it is my purpose, unless prevented, to write that of the campaigns in Virginia. With this view, I have been engaged since the cessation of hostilities in endeavoring to procure the necessary official information. All my records, reports, returns, etc., with the headquarters of the army, were needlessly destroyed by the clerks having them in charge on the retreat from Petersburg, and such has been forwarded to the War Department in Richmond, were either destroyed in a conflagration or captured in the South in the attempt to save them. I desire to obtain some vouchers in support of my recollection, or I should have made some progress in the narrative. I have not even my letter or order books to which to refer. I have thought it possible that some of my official correspondence, which would be of value to me, might be found among the captured records in Washington, and that Gen. Grant, who possesses magnanimity as well as ability, might cause me to be furnished with copies. I have, however, hesitated to approach him on the subject, as it is one in which he would naturally feel no interest."

On the 28th of December, 1866, he writes:

"If you see Mr. Davis, I beg that you will present to him my warmest regards; and, if you can find fit words to express it, my deep interest in his welfare. You say rightly, that nothing can be done by his friends for his relief, and that adds to the bitterness of my distress; for I feel that any attempt only serves to arouse afresh the slumbering ire of his opponents. We must, therefore, be hopeful, but patient."

As late as the 11th of June, 1869, he says:

"I feel more strongly than I can describe the importance of a true history of the events of the war between the Northern and the Southern States, and had resolved to prepare a narrative of the military occurrences in Virginia. I have not changed my purpose, but at first thought the time was unpropitious. The passions of neither section had sufficiently cooled to hear the truth, the only thing I cared to relate. I do not think that time has arrived yet, but it is approaching. I have been collecting facts, but am at a loss in consequence of my records, papers, &c., having been destroyed, and have been so situated as to be incapable of supplying them. Still, I am doing something, and hope to succeed."

These were almost his last words; and they speak as a legacy to the South to do an unfulfilled duty, which a reconciled people will have a right to demand. As for him, though it may be that

"——his triumphs will be sung
By some unmuzzled tongue
Far on in summers that we shall not see"

the duty of surviving contemporaries is to prepare the record for the future.

The leprosy is reported as alarmingly prevalent among the native population at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

Half a million pounds, or almost $2,500,000 gold, are to be expended on the fortifications of Halifax, this year, by the British government.

If by any chance an honest man obtains a position in the Indian Department, he is removed as soon as his failing is discovered, says the New York Sun.

At a hanging in Georgia, recently, auctioneers and vendors of nostrums generally made a good thing out of it by setting up their stands in the midst of the spectators.

JIM BLEERLY'S GUNPOWDER PLOT

Old Rumsoner was the presiding judge of the Toddiesoko circuit, and the meanest old reprobate that ever disgraced the bench. He rarely went to bed sober; got up every morning wrong end foremost, and generally began the day by some outrageous act of oppression. He was the terror of the bar—all but Shad. Sharkie, with whom it was his normal condition to be several "chips" behind at "poker," which made him, on the whole, rather civil to Shad.

One morning "Old Rum" opened court in worse humor than usual. A bad "run of luck," and too much bad whiskey over night had told more than commonly on his temper.

The first thing in order was to impannel a jury of by-standers—the regular jury, befogged by one of Old Rum's incomprehensible charges, being, and having been for the last forty-eight hours, "hung" on a question of title to a yearling calf, sworn to positively by six witnesses on one side, and half dozen on the other.

"Call a jury, and be quick about it, Mr. Bumpkin," growled the judge. I held the office of sheriff, and my right name was Lumpkin, but Old Rum would persist in miscalling it.

The words were the signal for a general stampede. To be caught on one of Old Rum's juries was generally considered about equivalent to going to jail. But the judge ordered the doors to be closed in time to bag a sufficient number.

"James Bleerly," I called out.

Jim shook his head, and tipped me a depreciating wink, which I refused to understand.

"Take a seat on the jury!" I vociferated, with official emphasis.

"Jedge," said Jim, stepping forward and blandly addressing the court, "I'd be happy to oblege ye, but the fact is it's onpossible."

"What do you mean?" roared his honor.

"Ye see," explained Jim, "it's Pop's washday—her name's Polly, but I call her Pop—and she's sent me to town arter some bluin', and unless I'm back on time—well, ye know, Jedge, how it is yerself."

Fierce as Old Rum was in public, it was currently reported that he was tame enough at home—in fact, that his acquaintance with the proverb of the "gray mare" was something more than theoretical. At all events Jim's appeal to the court's experience had quite the opposite of a soothing effect.

"Take your seat on the jury!" thundered Old Rum; "and if I hear any more such impertinence, I'll—I'll——"

"All right," said Jim submissively, starting toward the jury box.

"Look'e here, Sheriff," he whispered in passing, "just let me go and look arter my critter, and I'll be back by the time you've nabbed t'other leven."

T'other leven were speedily secured; for Old Rum would listen to no excuse—not even to that of Hans Pretzelpresser, who solemnly protested he could *nicht verstechen* English.

"Is the jury full, Mr. Bumpkin?" inquired the judge, looking up from his newspaper.

"Yyes, your Honor," I answered unhesitatingly; "only Mr. Bleerly has stepped out to see his horse."

"Who gave him permission?"

I had to acknowledge that I did.

"And who gave you permission to give him permission?"

To this rather complex question I thought it best to make no answer.

"Call the juror at the door!" bellowed the judge.

The bailiff sent to do so returned with the report that he had seen Jim Bleerly leaving town at full gallop, and, in passing the court house, he gave a sort of military salute—but instead of touching his cap, he had applied his thumb to the tip of his nose.

Old Rum turned green and purple. It was some moments before he could command utterance. Rage had fairly taken away his breath.

"Make out an attachment for contempt against the fugitive!" he directed the clerk as soon as he could speak, his voice quivering with passion.

"And, Mr. Bumpkin"—he laid marked expression upon the B this time—"if you fail to have the culprit here before court adjourns, I'll make an example of you."

I knew the old sinner well enough to know he would keep his word, especially when he promised to do a mean thing. So, leaving a deputy in my place, I took the writ, as soon as the clerk had signed it, and set out to serve it.

On reaching Jim's shanty—it hardly rose to the dignity of a cabin—I detailed my assistants to act as pickets, and marched boldly up and knocked at the door.

"Come in!" growled a gruff voice.

As I entered Jim glared at me fiercely. He was a strapping six-footer, all brawn and bone, and ready at any time to fight for the love of it. If he hed'nt come to town for "bluein'," as he pretended to Old Rum, he had, at any rate, managed to get gloriously "blue," and when in that state he was entirely reckless.

"Jim, old fellow," I said in a conciliatory tone, "I have got an attachment for you, and want you to go with me."

"Well, I ain't got none for you," he growled surlily; "and what's more, I ain't goin'."

I explained that resistance would be useless; that I had a strong force outside; and that I should be constrained to take him, dead or alive. But all to no purpose. Jim, obstinate enough at all times, in his present condition was perfectly hotlish.

Seeing persuasion was in vain, I signalled my assistants. At the sight of them Jim seized a brand from the fire.

"Ye see that kag, Mr. Lumpkin," he said, his eyes bloodshot and his voice husky; "well, it's full o' gunpowder—and by the long toed Harry, of one o' them onderstrappers comes acrost my thrashold, or ef you stay a minnit longer'n you kin git away, I'll tech her off, so help me!"

Jim, I knew, was a famous hunter, and used to buy his ammunition by the quantity. A keg of powder was nothing unusual for him to have on hand. And then Polly began to cry and take on in a way that went to prove the thing was not a joke. Besides, Jim was just fool enough to do what he threatened. My two assistants took to their heels like white heads, and it must be confessed, I made a rapid advance in the same direction.

At a safe distance, we rallied and held a council of war. We concluded to invest the place, and hold it in siege for the present.

At the end of an hour Jim appeared at the door, waving a white rag tied to a stick.

"Is that a sign of surrender?" I shouted, from a safe distance.

"No," hallowed Jim, "it's a flag of truce;" adding, "Ye han't got no tachment for Pop, hev ye?"

I answered promptly I hadn't.

"Well, I want to pass her out," said Jim. "She's getting stericky in here; and case the wust comes to the wust, I shouldn't want to be obleeged to blow the old gal up."

I thought the proposition was reasonable, and said so.

In ten minutes the door opened and "Pop" came out. She wore a scoop bonnet, and kept her handkerchief to her eyes. Her form seemed bowed by grief. We respected her sorrow, and suffered her to pass.

Hour after hour went by. I began to grow fidgety. It was already 3 o'clock. Court adjourned at 4; and unless I produced Jim before that hour, Old Rum's word was out to make "an example of me." At last I concluded to seek a parley.

"Hallo, Jim!" I shouted; I want to speak to you."

No answer.

I drew nearer and shouted louder; still no response.

An idea struck me. Jim had probably fallen asleep after the spree. If so, I might steal a march on him.—Stealthily advancing, I raised the latch, and gently pushed open the door. Instead of Jim, drunk and asleep, the object that confronted me was Pop, wide awake and duly sober.

"Where's Jim?" I exclaimed.

"Gone this two hours," replied Pop, punching the fire.

"For goodness sake be careful, madame," I expostulated, "about stirring up the sparks so close to that keg!"

"Land sake, man!" cried Pop, "it's got nothin' in it but beans.

As the enormity of the sell flashed upon me, I beat, if anything, a more hasty retreat than I did when Jim threatened to blow up his household goods and me along with them.

"Where's the prisoner?" roared Old Rum as I entered the court house alone.

I tried to break it gently; but it was no use. The conclusions of my statements was lost in shouts of laughter. Old Rum's eyes rolled wildly. His face went through the whole gamut of colors. What he would have done Heaven only knows, or ever can know. An appoplexy, which the old whiskey bibber had been honestly earning for twenty years struck him like lightning, and he rolled over dead.

At his funeral few sighs were heard, and few tears shed. No words spoken in commemoration of the virtues of the departed. The officiating clergyman expressed a faint hope, but he didn't seem very sanguine. All seemed to have "come to bury Rumsoner, not to praise him."—*New York Ledger.*

The way they Tell the Story in Scotland.

We copy the following from the Edinburgh Scotchman of April 9th:

To pay £50,000 for an office tenable only for seven years at an annual salary of £1,100, would seem to be a simple but sure way of losing £40,2001, but this is what the Hon. "Honest John Patterson," now United States Senator for South Carolina, did to secure his seat in the Upper House of the American Legislature, and he seems to have done it. The bargain an uncommonly good one for himself. It goes without saying that unless Mr. Patterson considered the honor of being an United States Senator worth the difference between the price at which he bought his seat and the amount of his salary, he probably intends to make up this difference by selling his own vote to whomever might wish to buy it. A man willing to engage in this kind of business might well deem a seat in the American Senate at £50,000. Mr. Patterson evidently did—and some weeks before the consummation of the bargain which he called his "election," and which took place in the Legislature at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, last December, he avowed, with refreshing candour and frankness, his intention to purchase his seat at that price. Mr. Patterson was a "carpet-bagger" from Pennsylvania, who went to South Carolina two years ago, and there successfully put in practice some schemes of legislative corruption in regard to railways. The Legislature of that unhappy State—once one of the proudest and purest of the American commonwealths—was then, as it now is, largely composed of negroes; these Mr. Patterson easily bought up, and thus accomplished what, in the American slang of the period, is known as the "stealing of a railroad." By this operation he netted the sum of £60,000; and in December last he resolved to use a portion of this money to secure his election to the Federal Senate. "I have made 300,000 dollars," said he to a friend in Washington, "by buying the nigger Legislature of South Carolina, and this winter I am going to take 250,000 dollars, and have myself elected to the Senate." He was as good as his word; and we have before us a long and official account of how he did it. The story has its interest, and it can be told in few words. The first step was to open "extensive headquarters in the Capitol Saloon Building on Maine Street, Columbia"—this building being a gaming establishment. "Here he rented a suite of half a dozen rooms," which were then fitted up in a manner showing much care and forethought. They were of various degrees of elegance, according to the various

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1873.

THE DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, and the only thirty-two column daily in the State, is published every morning, except Monday, at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; FOUR DOLLARS six months; SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city at SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month, or TWO DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE cents per quarter.

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THE DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT IN INSURANCE CASES.

The Supreme Court of the United States have recently decided that fool killers are not travelers, either by railroad or private conveyance. In a case from Michigan, where a party who was insured against the perils of travel by public or private conveyance, came from Grand Haven, Michigan, to Detroit, in the same State, which was two miles of his home, and at that point got out on foot at midnight and was waylaid and beaten so that he died, the Court decides that the deceased was not, when injured, traveling within the terms of the policy, and that no recovery could be had.

The same Court also decided, in another insurance case, that the suicide of an insane policyholder did not avoid the policy.

A NEW WAY TO MAKE MONEY IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Rumor has it that Secretary Robeson is about to make a contract, without competition, for the building of the engines for the eight sloops-of-war ordered to be built by the last Congress, with a certain John Roach, of whom the Secretary is indebted for many of his ideas on compound engines. We give the rumor as it flies, says the Philadelphia *Evening Herald*, hoping that Mr. Robeson will not so far forget the proprieties of his position as to commit such an unparalleled indiscretion.

We rather think Mr. Secretary Robeson would think it "an unpardonable indiscretion" if he failed to give Mr. Roach the contract "without competition." The profits are doubtless far more esteemed by the Secretary than the proprieties of his position.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TROUBLES IN TENNESSEE.—REV. DR. RICHARD HINES AND BISHOP QUINTARD.

We publish a letter from Rev. Richard Hines, D. D., to Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, and the proceedings of the Convention of the Episcopal Church in Tennessee, in relation to the matter. We make the publication with regret, because no matter who may be right, or who may be wrong, the difficulty to which it relates must necessarily render unpleasant the position of one who has commanded our esteem and respect from boyhood. Dr. Hines is a native of North Carolina, a graduate of the University, and spent the first years of his ministry in the State. He was then and is now honored and esteemed as a man and as a minister; and it will be a matter of profound regret to his old friends out of the Episcopal Church, as well as those in it, that anything has occurred to mar the harmony so necessary to the proper relations between a clergyman and his Bishop.

We have had the pleasure of meeting Bishop Quintard, and it happens that we were introduced to him by Dr. Hines. Certainly we never met any one who won so much and so rapidly upon our affections as he did. He is one of those rare men whom it is ever a pleasure to remember. We sincerely regret that ere long it may be in our power to announce that perfectly friendly relations have been restored.

MORE CORRUPTION IN OFFICE.

The Baltimore *American*, a paper that is slow to see anything wrong in any man holding office under the present Administration, is forced to admit the truth of the charges against the Vienna Commission. It says:

Unfortunately for the good name of the country in Europe, Minister Jay and Mr. McElrath have found substantial proof that some of the United States Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition have purchased their commissions. Exactly how many of them are tainted with the disgrace appears not to be ascertained, as the suspension of the whole number is coupled with the proviso that no one of them is to be held guilty until a further examination. A temporary Commission, consisting of gentlemen of very high standing, is instituted in their places, and may be permanently continued or dissolved as circumstances shall warrant. For the sake of American exhibitors at Vienna especially, and for the National honor generally, the men who have acted thus dishonorably ought to be exposed to the most severe reprobation and contempt. They are among the paid Commissioners appointed by General Van Buren. The Chief Commissioner, and the Honorary Commissioners, the scientists and the artists are not at all implicated. The part which General Van Buren has acted should be one of the first things in connection with the affair settled to public satisfaction.

THE ORDER OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

One of the most popular organizations of modern days is that known as the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. Its growth has been remarkably rapid, and ere long it will cover will be more or less felt in every political campaign in the country. It professes to be essentially a farmers union or association, and seeks to promote the interests of the agriculturalists of the country in preference to those of any other class of men. Their associations or "Granges," as they are called, are not a mere combination of people impelled by combination, but parts of an organized system, possessing vast influence and capable of concerted action.

According to one account, [illegible] that the "Order of Patrons of Husbandry," as it is called, did not originate in the West, but the idea was first borrowed from an Association that had existed for many years in the community of Scotch farmers in North Carolina. It is said to be very active in industrial and literary matters, and during the winter of 1867, when many of the leading agriculturalists of the West were in Washington, [illegible] securing the farmer's interests, a member of this Society [illegible] them. The idea was taken up, and elaborated so as to serve for the purposes of a large and influential Order, and in the spring of 1868, the institution of a Grange at Itasca, Minnesota. From this beginning it grew gradually through Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, so that about the beginning of 1872, the number of members in those four States were estimated at about 75,000. Later accounts give a great impetus to the movement, and that the membership in the four States is now estimated at 450,000.

According to another account the order was formed and its general plan elaborated by a number of the prominent agriculturists of [illegible] in 1866. Primarily, [illegible] more than a social and literary character, but its wise and liberal [illegible] By its means, [illegible] away with, that [illegible] expense [illegible] with the middle men.

The first lodge was organized in Illinois, the second was in Iowa, and the third was in Wisconsin, and the order made little progress until the close of the year 1871, when it had not in the whole [illegible] 60,000 members, carefully selected from all degrees of society, and [illegible] benefit of the [illegible] of any other class of men. [illegible] needs and seek [illegible] law that the [illegible] the [illegible] dignity of a Superior Court. No wonder that the question of a new county is assuming lively interest, in view of the unnecessary piling up of these enormous taxes and the unnecessary hard-ship upon our producers and laborers in compelling them to attend upon these Courts when neither the spirit of the criminal law nor the good order and peace of the community require it.

Our recent editorial upon [illegible] has struck home. There are a painful flattering among those who, being at heart indifferent to the good of the people, are never happy, save when their greedy hands are thrust in the public crib. No one that has noticed these men and the swarms of cormorants for place and plunder, who live in this county, can help wishing, if he be a friend to the people, that most of them were hard at work in some of our productive industries; for the mischief they do, their idleness, and the attendant evils of bad example, dissipation and vice, impose upon the necks of our working citizens a burden as heavy as it is unnecessary. We feel encouraged to go on exposing these grievances and wrong-doings. We shall cry aloud and spare not. We shall hunt up facts and figures as they bear upon the expenses of the County government and relate to County officials; and in so doing will be actuated solely by a determination to pursue that course which will not contribute to the supremacy of the laws, the rights of the people and the good order and prosperity of society.

[illegible] for a return to the Grand Jury and Superior Court of New Hanover and [illegible] the [illegible] of the Court [illegible] had been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1873.

STATE NEWS.

Farming lands are scarce in Granville and other Eastern counties.

Gen. John A. Young has been nominated by the Conservatives of Charleston Mayor of that city.

Rev. T. D. De Veaux, editor of the *Church Intelligencer*, is absent on a visit of two or three weeks to his former home in Florida.

On Sunday, Kuklux cards were placed in Federal Court at Statesville, Iredell county, and circulated among the crowds.

Mr. Thomas Kornegay, the first witness who was called to the stand, gave in a version of the outrages which was very nearly the same with that published on us yesterday. Being cross-examined, he stated that he had been to Mr. Rogers' once and got a chunk of fire to burn Mrs. Bason's fences, but that Rogers stopped him. He stated then that Wilson and Branch had frightened him and told him he must do it. He was scared then and had been at the time and was yet. He thought the crib was one hundred and fifty feet from the house.

Other witnesses were called up to prove slight circumstances. Mr. Loftin saw Branch and Mintzy going along the road just before dark in the direction of Branch's house and Mrs. Bason's. Mintzy carried a short army rifle and Branch a shot gun. Col. Cobb was with the party that arrested Mintzy and Branch at the house of McLaurin, 4 miles from Fayetteville.

The prosecution rested here and the defence put Mr. —— Bradley upon the stand to prove an alibi in regard to Wilson. He swore that Wilson stopped with him all night on the night on which he heard that the outrage was committed. His wife was also placed on the stand and her testimony corroborated his.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.—*Daily Journal*, 1st.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

First Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Extracts from the Proceedings.

In pursuance of a call issued by Edward Matthews, T. S. Porter, J. S. Wheeler, Silas N. Martin, S. L. Fremont, H. G. Onderdonk, A. V. Stout, Chas. H. Roberts, and T. W. Kerchner, the persons authorized by Act of General Assembly entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Carolina Central Railway Company," ratified the 20th day of February, 1873, to appoint a time for the stockholders to meet in the city of Wilmington,

The stockholders of said Company met at the First National Bank, in this city, Monday noon.

Dr. Chas. H. Roberts was called to the Chair and Mr. Watson Matthews was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, the names of the stockholders were read, with the amount of stock held by each.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the provisions of the Charter of the "Carolina Central Railway Company" having been complied with and $500,000 of the capital stock of said Company having been subscribed and due notice having been published according to law, this meeting is hereby declared organized and ready for the transaction of business.

Messrs. L. N. Hopkins and E. E. Barnes were appointed a Committee to verify proxies. This Committee reported as follows:

In person	1,730 shares.
By proxy	3,300 shares.
Total	5,030 shares.

On motion, an election was gone into, by ballot, for nine Directors to serve until the next annual meeting of the stockholders. The result was as follows, each person having received a vote of the number of shares set opposite his name:

T. H. Porter	5,030
A. V. Stout	5,030
H. G. Onderdonk	5,030
Wat'son Matthews	5,030
C. H. Roberts	5,030
L. N. Hopkins	5,030
Silas N. Martin	5,030
E. E. Barnes	5,030
W. J. Yates	5,030

Whereupon the Chairman announced those persons severally elected.

Messrs. Watson Matthews, and E. E. Barnes and the Chairman, Dr. C. H. Roberts, who were appointed for the purpose, submitted By-Laws for the government of the Company, which were adopted by the meeting.

The Directors are to meet in New York next Monday, when the officers of the road will be elected.

JACK FROST.

The Effects of Last Friday Night's Cold—Garden Sass Injured and Crops Destroyed—Some of the Grapes Gone Up—The Fruit Crop not Injured.

The frost of last Friday night seems to have been pretty general in this State and in South Carolina, and as far north as Norfolk. The injuries sustained by the truckers and farmers we have seen mentioned by us in Sunday's issue, but we are pleased to learn that the fruit crops, in some place, has escaped. In this line, cucumbers, squashes, beans and other vegetable plants, have been cut down to the ground, and will necessitate a replanting, while in almost all other sections, the corn and cotton have also been cut down. The injury is represented as very severe along the upper line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, where it is said that [illegible] to the ground. At Mr. George [illegible] Robeson county, [illegible] about three acres of [illegible] and Wednesday night, and find that the leaves were not touched, although some of the vines were destroyed. The vegetables in our city, we have been cut down and the grapes vines with the exception of the extra Scuppernong, have all been more or less injured. The fruit has probably escaped and the strawberries are slightly frosted.

As an indication of the effects of this frost, so late in the season and so totally unexpected, we give here a few extracts from other papers. The Goldsboro' *Messenger* says:

For several days past the weather has been quite cold, and on Thursday and Friday nights there was a destructive frost, which, we learn, killed almost everything in the gardens. Some of the truckers have lost everything, beans, peas, &c., being thoroughly destroyed, and it is believed the fruit generally has shared the same fate. There was some snow here on Friday.

The Raleigh *Sentinel*, however, cheers us as follows:

After diligent inquiry we are pleased to learn that the frost of Friday night has done no harm whatever in Wake county. This was owing to the very dry condition of the ground, and to the clouds which became so general early in the night. We think all danger of injurious frosts may now be considered passed.

And the Norfolk *Virginian* brings the most doleful account that we have yet had. It says:

As before stated there was quite an extensively spread hail storm on Friday afternoon, the effects of which were rapidly and severely felt by the fruit growers in this section. The pears, particularly, seemed to suffer most, although we saw several growers who did not think their trees had sustained any damage. Strawberries, also, were considerably injured, and fears are felt that the crop will be materially cut short. The frost on that night, as we predicted, also did considerable damage to the beans, potatoes, tomatoes, snaps, and cucumbers, which are just putting out. The tomatoes will put out again, but the others will have to be replaced by replanting. There are some who estimate the losses to the truckers at a high figure, reaching $1,000,000, while others think that a few thousand dollars would cover it in Norfolk county.

Better music and more of it can now be heard in Paris than ever before. So says the London Orchestra.

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Acorns per bbl	2 00 a 2 25
Arrow Root, per lb	12 a 15
Alum, per lb	3½ a 4
Alcohol	2 75 a 3 00
Bagging, per lb	15 a 17
Bale Rope	12 a 13
Beeswax	25 a 30
Butter, N. C.	25 a 30
Cheese, factory	15 a 17
Candles, sperm	50 a 55
Adamantine	15 a 17
Coffee, Rio, gold	17 a 20
Java	30 a 32
Laguayra	25 a 28
Mocha	30 a 32
St. Domingo	25 a 28
Cotton	19 a 20
Corn, bushel	80 a 85
Cotton Yarns, per bunch	1 40 a 1 60
Cotton Seed, per bu	40
Corn Meal	80
Cornmeal	1 00 a 1 10
Copperas, bbls	3½ a 0 07½
Domestics,	
Sheeting,	
7-8 yard	12 a 14
4-4 yard	16 a 18
Drills, 7-8 to 4-4	16 a 18
Feathers,	
per lb	65 a 90
Flour, bbls,	
Mackerel,	
No. 1	1 00 a 2 00
No. 2	4 00 a 4 50
No. 3	3 00 a 3 50
Mullets	3 50 a 9 00
Herring,	
Codfish	6 00 a 9 00
N. C. roe	2 00 a 2 50
No. 1	6 00 a 7 00
No. 2	4 00 a 4 50
Nails, cut	4 a 5
Oil, Sperm	2 a 2½
Tanners'	1 a 1½
Linseed	1 a 1½
Tallow	7½ a 8
Adamantine	15 a 17
Pilot, No. 1	7 a 8
Pilot, No. 2	6 a 7
Rope, per lb	7 a 10
Corn Meal	80
Provisions,	
Bacon, hog round	12 a 13
Hams	15 a 18
Shoulders	11 a 12
Sides	12½ a 13
Lard, in kegs	12 a 14
Pork, Mess	17 00 a 18 00
Prime	15 00 a 16 00
Beef, No. 1	8 00 a 9 00
No. 2	6 00 a 7 00
Pitch, per bbl	2 50
Rosin, strained	2 00
No. 2	1 90
Pale	2 50
Extra	3 00
Tar, per bbl	2 50
Spirits Turpentine	37½ a 38
Shingles, Cypress,	
6 feet, per M	4 00 a 5 00
Cypress, 5 feet	3 00 a 4 00
Cypress, 4 feet	2 50 a 3 00
Heart, 6 feet	3 00 a 4 00
Heart, 5 feet	2 50 a 3 00
Heart, 4 feet	2 00 a 2 50
Sugar, A	11 a 12
Extra C	10½ a 11
C	10 a 10½
Yellow	9½ a 10
Dark	8½ a 9
Molasses, Cuba, bbls	30 a 32
Cuba, hhds	30 a 32
do bbls	33 a 35
do hhds	28 a 30
Sugar House	40 a 42
do bbls	35 a 37
do hhds	25 a 30
Syrup, bbls	45 a 50
Starch	6½ a 7½
Nails, per lb	6½ a 7
Cut	6 a 6¾
Oats, per bushel	45 a 50
Sperm	2 00 a 3 00
Linseed	1 45 a 1 50
Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Kerosene	25 a 29
Pea Nuts	0 75 a 1 50
Potatoes,	
Sweet	80 a 1 00
Irish, bbl	4 25 a 5 50
Provisions, per lb.,	
N. C. Bacon	
Hams	15 a 18
Middling	12 a 12½
Shoulders	10½ a 11
Hog round	13 a 13½
Western Bacon	
Smoked.	
Hams	16 a 17
Middling	10½ a 11
Shoulders	8½ a 9
Country Sides	
Middling	9 a 10
Shoulders	7½ a 8
Lard, N. C.	10 a 12½
do Northern	10 a 11
Butter, N. C.	25 a 30
do Northern	30 a 35
Cheese	14 a 19
Pork, Northern, per bbl	
City Mess	18 50 a 19 00
Prime	16 00 a 17 00
Rump	10 00 a 11 00
Salt, Alum, per	
bag 2 bush	2 00 a 2 00
Liverpool sack, ground	
cargo	0 00 a 0 00
Fine sack per lb	0 00 a 0 00
Table sack per lb	0 00 a 0 00
American	1 60 a 1 70
Sugar, per lb.,	
Porto Rico	9½ a 11
Cuba	11½ a 11½
B	12 a 12½
A	12½ a 13
Crushed	13½ a 14
Soap, per lb.,	
Northern	5 a 7
American	5 a 7
Lumber, (Mills)	
Cut Hds 12 to 16	17
Wide do 10 to 20	22
Scantling 0 to 20	22
Log Stuff 0 to 20	22
Lime, (from store)	
Rockport	1 50 a 1 60
Rockland	0 00 a 1 65
Molasses, per gallon,	
Cuba, hhds	0 a 37½
do bbls	00 a 42
Sugar house	00 a 27
do bbls	25 a 30
Syrup, bbls	45 a 60
Starch	6½ a 7½
Nails, per lb	6½ a 7
Cut	6 a 6¾
Oats, per bushel	45 a 50
Sperm	2 00 a 3 00
Linseed	1 45 a 1 50
Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Kerosene	25 a 29
Pea Nuts	0 75 a 1 50
Potatoes,	
Sweet	80 a 1 00
Irish, bbl	4 25 a 5 50
Provisions, per lb.,	
N. C. Bacon	
Hams	15 a 18
Middling	12 a 12½
Shoulders	10½ a 11
Hog round	13 a 13½
Western Bacon	
Smoked.	
Hams	16 a 17
Middling	10½ a 11
Shoulders	8½ a 9
Country Sides	
Middling	9 a 10
Shoulders	7½ a 8
Lard, N. C.	10 a 12½
do Northern	10 a 11
Butter, N. C.	25 a 30
do Northern	30 a 35
Cheese	14 a 19
Pork, Northern, per bbl	
City Mess	18 50 a 19 00
Prime	16 00 a 17 00
Rump	10 00 a 11 00
Salt, Alum, per	
bag 2 bush	2 00 a 2 00
Liverpool sack, ground	
cargo	0 00 a 0 00
Fine sack per lb	0 00 a 0 00
Table sack per lb	0 00 a 0 00
American	1 60 a 1 70
Sugar, per lb.,	
Porto Rico	9½ a 11
Cuba	11½ a 11½
B	12 a 12½
A	12½ a 13
Crushed	13½ a 14
Soap, per lb.,	
Northern	5 a 7
American	5 a 7
Saleratus	5 a 6
Shingles, per M.,	
Contract	6 50 a 0 00
Common	2 50 a 2 75
Staves, per M.,	
W. O. hhd	0 00 a 0 00
R. O. hhd	0 00 a 0 00
Timber, per M.,	
Shipping	0 00 a 0 00
Mill	0 00 a 0 00
Merchantable	12 00 a 13 00
Mill, cargo	13 00 a 14 00
Mill, coast	0 00 a 0 00
Tallow, per lb	10 a 11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

THE CROPS.—Our information from the crops for the present week is confined to the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. The farmers had commenced planting cotton, when it got so dry that ploughs could not be run and the earth would not have sprouted the cotton if planted, so that the operation had been stopped until a season of rain could be had. This came on Monday and Tuesday of this week, 28th and 29th instst., and so far as we are informed was general in the cotton region. Some cotton had been planted before the dry time set in and came up finely, but on Friday, the 25th instant, a heavy killing frost fell on North Carolina, South Carolina and part of Georgia, and in some sections there was a slight snow. We presume all this young cotton was killed or so injured as to require replanting. When the crop is patched we expect to make full weekly reports of its progress to the end of the season.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—The general market has assumed a more cheerful aspect during the past week, and the outlook really presents some encouragement to holders, although there are no indications of an immediate improvement. Trade is still restricted by the extreme stringency of money, yet there has been generally more looking around and a fair business, all things considered has been done.

The New York *Shipping List*, commenting upon the general condition of trade, says:

"Trade matters are progressing favorably in most departments, and when all the interior water routes become available, business cannot fail to receive a decided impulse, but the more conservative course of merchants may keep the volume somewhat below the usual average for the end of the season. The hard financial experience of the first quarter of the year cannot be recorded as an altogether unmixed evil, since it has unquestionably put a check upon excessive commercial overaction. The whole country is wonderfully wealthy in its material resources and industrial energy. It is full of production, and trade has kept fully abreast of it. On a great amount of business which gives largely employment to both labor and capital, however, the profits, it should be borne in mind, are exceedingly slender. The signs of the times are not of any great depression of industrial enterprise, or of a financial revulsion; but that we are inaugurating an era of high rates of interest and small profits in business, which ought to impress business men with the necessity of moving cautiously."

Rosins have been fairly active, but the market has favored the purchaser almost entirely. Spirits Turpentine was steady early in the week, but closes with a decline, and a declining tendency. Crude Turpentine also has been dull, and prices have favored purchasers. Tar has shown only a slight improvement. The market has, however, exhibited a firm undertone, and receivers have placed lots with little exertion. Cotton.—There has been more activity displayed than for for some weeks past, but as regards prices there is little if any improvement. Grain.—The grain market has been active, and prices have advanced a shade for cargoes. Provisions also show an advance of ¼ to ½ cent. At the close the market is easy, and buyers are awaiting the results of the Cincinnati and Baltimore markets. Dry Goods.—There was a dull market early in the week, owing to the rainy and disagreeable weather, but for the last few days there have been more country merchants in town, and the volume of business has increased. The money market is very tight. The Banks and Banking and Loan Associations have plenty of funds on hand, but the rates of interest and discount is so heavy that outsiders are unable to borrow. The special features of the market and the changes in prices of the leading articles of merchandise for the week ending to-day are reviewed as follows:

COTTON—There has been a moderate business doing in this staple during the past week, but the market is without change in any important particular, good grades of which the offerings are light, being held with considerable firmness, while the lower grades with which the market is glutted, are only saleable at very low prices. The principal movements was on Saturday and Wednesday, shippers being entirely the purchasers. Speculators are not purchasing to any extent and handle the article with extreme caution. The receipts are falling off very rapidly, and for the week were only 298 bales. The exports for the week were 478 bales and the stock in market is 4,208 bales.

The statistics of the cotton movement of the season show the total receipts at all the ports since September 1, 1872, to be 3,209,898 bales against 2,564,652 bales for the same time last year, an increase this season of 645,246 bales, and the total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year to be 2,105,900 bales against 1,746,825 bales in 1872. The total visible supply of cotton, including stock in the United States, stocks at the different European ports, and the American and India cotton afloat for the various European ports is 2,530,434 bales against 2,455,185 bales at the same time last year.

The sales for the week will foot up 376 bales at figures from 11 to 18¼ cents. We quote as follows:

Low Ordinary	11 cents.
Ordinary	12 "
Good Ordinary	15 "
Strict Good Ordinary	16 "
Low Middling	17 "
Strict Low Middling	17½ "
Middling	18 "
Strict Middling	18¼ "

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The influences operating upon this article have been rather adverse to it, as regards prices, but the receipts have fallen off to a fraction, and on this account there has been only a few changes in the market. Saturday a lot of 25 bbls. new virgin was disposed of at an advance of 10 cents. Monday the market was steady; the receipts sold at the previous day's figures. Tuesday the market became unsettled. A lot of 70 bbls. came direct to a buyer, who sold to another buyer at a decline of 30 cents on Hard and yellow dip and 60 cents on virgin. Wednesday 170 bbls. was received, but sellers were not entirely satisfied with the condition of the market nor the transactions of the previous day, and were unwilling to sell. Private transactions, however, occurred, which were supposed to be at an advance. To-day (Thursday) the market closes quiet and easy at $2 for Hard, $3 25 for yellow dip and $3 50 for virgin. Our advices from the country this week are not altogether encouraging. In the upper end of New Hanover and Duplin counties destructive fires have done considerable damage to the crop. The cold snap of the previous week had the effect only to check the running a few days, and now the trees are yielding freely.

The quality of turpentine received from some sections where the fires have raged, will be very inferior. The dry weather at the time of the fires and the high winds which prevailed have filled many of the boxes with cinders and ashes, which will make the early receipts of rather a trashy quality. The receipts for the week, ——— bbls., against 791 bbls. for last week, is a decrease of — bbls. The exports were very small and the stock shows a light increase. The following are the sales for the week:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	75	$2 30	3 55	4 00
Saturday	45	0 00	0 00	4 10
Monday	140	2 30	3 25	4 05
Tuesday	216	2 00	3 55	3 50
Wednesday	170	—P. N. T.		
Thursday	202	2 00	3 25	3 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The Spirit Turpentine market has not been so much a centre of attraction as last week, and the volume of business is on a much smaller scale. The buoyancy which carried prices up at the close of last week was taken advantage of in the early part of this by holders to sell, and as a consequence of this movement to realize, the market became dull and heavy, and since has declined very rapidly. The first day (Friday) the market opened steady and previous day's prices were readily obtained. Saturday, under the pressure mentioned above, the market became unsettled and declined 1 cent. Monday and Tuesday the market was steady at Saturday's quotations. Wednesday, however, the market reacted and closed with a decline of 1 cent. To-day, Thursday, at the close of our report, the market is quiet and easy at 45 cents. The receipts for the week, 2,657 casks, against 1,220 casks for last week, show an increase of 1,418 casks. The exports were 2,480 casks, against 1,219 casks, and the stock in yard is 6,087 casks, against 5,919 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	153 casks	at 47 cts.	₽ gal.
Saturday	10	" " 47½	" "
Do	40	" " 47	" "
Do	45	" " 46	" "
Do	50	" " 46½	" "
Monday	80	" " 45	" "
Do	150	" " 46½	" "
Tuesday	270	" " 46	" "
Wednesday	278	" " 45	" "

Thursday . No sales reported.

*Selected casks.

ROSIN.—Taking into consideration the many drawbacks operating upon the market, the volume of business for the past week has been extremely large. The transactions in strained, both for spot and future delivery, have been large. Early in the week there was an active movement and prices gained rapidly, but subsequently a dull feeling was manifested and prices reacted and declined. Towards the close there is a better feeling pervading, and transactions for future delivery are looking up in price. The outlook at present is rather more favorable than reported at the first of the past month, but the receipts have fully maintained our estimate (2,000 bbls. per day) and the stock has not fallen under our figures. The first day (Friday) of our present review the market was active, strained advanced 10 cents and the sales were 465 bbls. strained at $2 60, 80 bbls. do. at $2 65, 250 bbls. do. at $2 70, 162 bbls. No. 2 at $2 65 and 415 bbls. low No. 1 at $2 75. Saturday strained was quiet and easy, but sales were made as follows: 600 bbls. low No. 1 at $2 75, 30 bbls. extra No. 1 at $3 and 62 bbls. low Pale at $3 50. Monday strained declined 15 cents. The market became demoralized and 1,500 bbls. of opaque, No. 1, extra No. 1, low pale, pale and extra pale, mixed, were sold at $3. Tuesday strained was again dull and sold at a decline of 5 cents. The sales were 500 bbls. strained at $2 50, also 170 bbls. at $3 for opaque, $4 for pale, $4 25 for extra pale and $4 75 for window glass. Wednesday strained was active, both spot and future, and the following lots changed hands: 1,576 bbls. strained, on spot, at $2 50; 2,000 bbls. strained, May delivery, buyers' option, at $2 55; also 500 bbls. No. 1 at $3, 40 bbls. extra No. at $3 75 and 150 bbls. pale at $4. To-day (Thursday) at the close of our writing the market remains quiet and steady and closes at $2 50. Nos. 1 and 2, Pales and Window Glass—As will be seen by the following daily movements of the article all the above grades have been fairly active, and sales at full quotations have been made. At the close, however, there is only a light enquiry for any of the above, and sellers to effect sales must concede to the wishes of buyers. The receipts for the week 12,389 bbls. against 12,812 bbls. for last week, showing a small decrease. The exports were 12,540 bbls. against 23,046 bbls. for last week, show also a decrease of 10,506 bbls. The stock in yard and afloat is 72,157 bbls. against 72,308 bbls. for last week.

TAR.—The buoyancy of the market noted at the close of our last week's review continued at the opening of our present report, and Friday evening an advance of 5 cents was gained on the previous day's sales. Since Friday the market has ruled very quiet and steady, and sellers have experienced no difficulty in placing their receipts at the regular ruling prices. At the close of our report the market still continues quiet and steady at $3. The receipts, 809 bbls., against 468 bbls. for last week, shows an increase of 341 bbls. The exports, however, were upwards of 2,042 bbls., and the stock is reduced to 4,200 bbls. The following table contains the receipts and sales for the week:

Friday	28 bbls.	at 2 95	per bbl.	
do	91	" " 3 00	"	"
do	100	" " 3 25	"	"
do	50	" " 3 20	"	"
Saturday	65	" " 3 00	"	"
do	75	" " 3 30	"	"
do	50	" " 3 25	"	"
Monday	28	" " 3 00	"	"
do	*150	" " 3 15	"	"
Tuesday	216	" " 3 00	"	"
do	*25	" " 3 25	"	"
Wed'sday	105	" " 3 00	"	"
Thursday	105	" " 3 00	"	"

* In order.

PROVISIONS—There has not been much change in the market since our last. Under the continued favorable advices from Cincinnati and Baltimore markets, ours, early in the week was firm and advanced ¼ to ½ cent, but with an easier market at the above prices, ours closes quiet and steady. The Baltimore *Gazette* says: The recent heavy advance in provisions has been the result of a speculative movement, and as the speculation has evidently collapsed, it is at least questionable whether the full advance will be maintained, but no one anticipates any very material break down in prices.

The receipts of North Carolina and Virginia bacon have increased, and sales were made during the week. The market, however, is not very firm, and our quotations are full. We quote North Carolina bacon as follows: 10½ @11 cents for shoulders; 11½ @12½ cents for sides; 12@13 cents for hog round; 15@16 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked Meats* at 9½ cents for shoulders, 11@11½ cents for sides, 16@18 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 8½@8¾ cents for shoulders, 10½@10¾ cents for sides.——LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 11½@12 cents ₽ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10½@11½ cents ₽ lb.

GRAIN—During the week there has been considerable activity in the Corn market and prices have advanced a shade over last quotations. Some 12 cargoes have arrived all of which were disposed of as follows: Schr. Julia Selden 1,963 bushels at 75 cents; schr. Mary Wheeler 1,110 bushels at 75 cents; schr. Rebecca (inferior) 1,750 bushels at 74½ cents; schr. Siam 2,600 bushels at 75 cents; schr. Beulah 2,070 bushels at 75 cents; schr. Fairfield 2,000 bushels at 75 cents; schr. Charles 1,819 bushels at 75 cents; schr. B. M. Tilton 7,800 bushels at 75 cents; schr. Sallie Bissell 2,500 bushels at 75 cents; schr. J. M. Vandervoort 2,955 bushels came to order. From store, prices have ruled regular and at the close are a little stronger, but as yet have experienced no change. The receipts for the week, 35,533 bushels, against 18,287 bushels for last week, show an increase of 17,246 bushels. From all sources the receipts were as follows: From Philadelphia 3,126 bushels; from Baltimore 2,637 bushels; from New York 2,376 bushels; per schooner Siam 2,600 bushels; per schooner Quince M. Vanderroost 2,955 bushels; per schooner Beulah 2,070 bushels; per schooner Fairfield 3,000 bushels; per schooner Charles I 819 bushels; per schooner B. W. Tilton 1,800 bushels; per schooner Elizabeth 2,200 bushels; per schooner Sallie Bizzell 2,500 bushels; per schooner Julia Selden 1,963 bushels; per schooner Mary Wheeler 1,110 bushels; per schooner Florence 3,200 bushels; per schooner Rebecca 1,750 bushels, and by Wilmington & Weldon Railroad 427 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 85 cents for mixed and 90 cents for white mealing, higher figures including sacks.——OATS.—The market has exhibited no change. The receipts are light, but are amply adequate to the demands. Sells from store at 67½@70 cents ₽ bushel, sacks included.——PEAS—There is a very light stock of this grain in market. The demands, however, are not large and the trade is easily supplied at the following quotations: $1 30@$1 50 for Cow, $1 50@$1 60 for Clay, $1 80 @$1 90 for White ₽ bushel.——RICE—Is in good stock and fair demand. Sells from store in bbls. and tierces at 8½@8¾ cents ₽ lb.——CORN MEAL.—The city mills are supplying the demands at 90@95 cents ₽ bushel, sacks included.

HAY—With continued light receipts and small stock the market rules firm and prices have advanced. We quote as selling from store as follows:

Penn. Timothy	$1 90
New York,	1 70@1 80
Eastern	1 70@1 95

TIMBER—This article continues dull, though there is a marked falling off in the receipts. The late large receipts supplied the millers to a sufficient extent to not allow them to run short, and with this advantage they are only offering to purchase where advantages may be had. Common articles are extremely dull, but finer qualities maintain their formes quotation. The city mills will purchase at the following rates ₽ M.:

Extra Prime Mill Timber per Railroad	$16 00@18 00
Prime Mill per railroad	$15 00@16 00
Extra River Timber	$12 00@11 00
Prime River Timber	$9 00@11 50
Common Mill	$7 00@9 00
Ordinary	$6 00@8 50
Inferior	$4 00@6 00

CATTLE—Very few are being brought in at present, though the demands are quite limited and butchers purchases are such as will meet their immediate wants. A good drove of beeves will bring 6½@7 cents ₽ lb. on hoof. Sheep are brought in very sparingly. For these there is only a light demand and butchers pay from $2 to $3, as ₽ quality.

EGGS—The market is kept well supplied by the daily receipts. Dealers are purchasing at 18@20 cents ₽ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—The market is fairly supplied with all kinds mentioned below. We note a large export business doing at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $53 time; $48 cash; $40@$50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $ 60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Wharton's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Fare Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $55 time.

IRON BANDS AND TIES FOR COTTON.—Are in good demand and fairstock. Sells as follows:

Anchor Ties,	
Buckle Ties,	8¼ cents,
Side Slot Ties,	
Arrow Ties,	9 cents.

FREIGHTS.—Very few if any changes have been made in the rates of freight during the week. By coastwise steamships and sailing vessels the market is higher. Foreign shipping is done principally by charter and no rates are established. There still exists a fair demand for ship room from the lumber dealers, but the amount of produce offering shipment is quite limited. We refer to our table for the last rates paid.

WOOD—The warm weather of the past few days has had a demoralizing effect upon this article and prices have declined. Oak and Ash are in large supply, but Pine is scarce and wanted. Sells from flat by the cord and in large quantities as follows:

Pine	$3 00@3 25
Swamp Ash	3 00@3 25
Split Ash	3 00@3 50
Oak	3 25@3 50
Blackjack	3 50@3 75

PEANUTS—Peanuts continue to be very dull and inactive. The export demands are extremely small, and with large receipts the market is overstocked. Dealers are purchasing at the following rates:

Ordinary	70 to 75
Prime	90 to 1 05
Extra Prime	1 05 to 1 10
Fancy	1 15 to 1 25

SALT.—The market is well stocked. We quote American at $1 40@$1 45, and Liverpool at $1 40@$1 50 ₽ sack.

LUMBER.—There is a heavy business doing in the shipping trade, both coastwise and to foreign countries.—Our city mills are selling at the following rates:

RATES—PER 1,000 FEET.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$00 00@25 00
" Hayti cargoes	00 00@25 00
Full cargo wide Boards	25 00@30 00
" " flooring boards, rough	00 00@26 00
Ship stuff as per specifications	18 00@20 00
Deals, 3 by 9	22 00@25 00

SHINGLES.—The trade in this article is confined mostly to exporters. We quote Sap at $6@$8 and Heart at $9 50 ₽ M.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
To New York.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	$0 40 a $	00 a $ 25
Tar, per bbl	0 40 a	00 a 50
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 a 1 00	00 a 80
Rosin, per bbl	0 a 50	00 a 25
Cotton, per bale	0 a 1 00	00 a 2 50
Cotton Goods	1 00 a 1 25	00 a 1 75
Flaxseed, per bush	0 0 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts, per bush	0 a 10	00 a 10
To Fayetteville.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a	00 a 50
Tar, per bbl	0 00 a	00 a 50
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin, per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 50
Cotton, per bale	0 00 a 1 25	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods	0 00 a 1 25	00 a 0 75
Peanuts, per bush	0 a 5	00 a 12
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	00 a 10
To Baltimore.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 40 a 0 45	00 a 0 45
Tar, per bbl	0 40 a 0 45	00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 a 0	00 a 75
Rosin, per bbl	0 a 0	00 a 45
Cotton, per bale	0 00 a 2 00	00 a 00
Peanuts, per bush	0 a 0	00 a 15
Lumber	0 a 0	00 a 12 00
To Boston.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 a 0	00 a 0 75
Tar, per bbl	0 a 0	00 a 0 75
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 a 0	00 a 1 00
Rosin, per bbl	0 a 0	00 a 50
Cotton, per bale	0 00 a 0 00	00 a 00
Peanuts, per bush	0 a 0	00 a 15
Lumber	0 a 0	00 a 12 00

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY BY BANK OF NEW HANOVER

S. G. GRANGER, President.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	128	130
Silver	106	109
Exchange—Clinton Northern		
Par		
Exchange 25 days on North-ern Cities		Par.
N. C. Bonds—old J. & J. Coupon		50
Do. Funding 1866		22
Do. " 1868		20
Do. New 6 per c		19
Do. Special Tax 6 per c		11
N. C. bonds issued to N. C. Road		50
W. & W. R. R. bonds 7 per c (Gold Int.)		90
W. & W. R. R. bonds 8 per c		55
Wilmington City bonds 8 per c		74
" " " 7 per c		10
" " " old 6 per c		65
" " " new 6 per c		65 Gold Int
" " " 8 per c		80 " "
New Hanover county bonds (10 years) 6 per c (Gold Int.)		70
New Hanover County bonds, (5 years) 6 per c (Gold Int.)		92
W. & W. Railroad Stock, (Par. 100)		60
North Carolina R.R. " (" 100)		45
W., C.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1873.

STATE NEWS.

Quail 50 to 75 cents per pair in Tarboro.

Beef 8 to 12½ cents per pound in Salisbury.

Col. T. S. Keenan has been nominated for Mayor of Wilson.

About 250 new buildings have gone up in Raleigh during the past year.

Cyrus P. Mendenhall has been nominated for Mayor of Greensboro.

Mr. T. G. Hodley, of Wilson, will deliver the memorial address at that place.

The Madison Enterprise learns that the fruit crop escaped injury from the frost last week.

Governor Vance is to deliver the memorial address in Charlotte Col. R. C. Jones in Morganton, and Col. J. A. Gilmer in Greensboro.

The Salisbury Watchman says: We understand that the meetings are raging in the neighborhood of Rowan Mills. Several deaths have occurred.

Mr. Judson Riley, a highly respectable farmer living three miles west of Hillsboro, was struck with paralysis on Thursday morning and died on Saturday morning.

The Goldsboro' Messenger says: It was rumored that Dr. Daniel Cogdell, of this place, was dangerously ill in Raleigh, but information, believed to be reliable, stated that he is gradually and surely recovering.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We regret to announce the death of Jesse W. Peoples, aged about 55 years, an esteemed citizen of Wake county, which occurred at his residence near Wake Cross Roads, three miles from the city, on Monday last.

Dr. E. Burke Haywood, of Raleigh, has been selected by the American Medical Society to report on the Climatology and Epidemics of North Carolina to the twenty-fourth annual session of that body, which will be held in St. Louis, Mo., on the 6th of May next.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We understand that Maj. W. A. Smith, recently appointed Receiver of the Western N. C. Railroad, and really the manager of the whole affair, has retained upon the work all the old officers and employés except the Master Mechanic, W. H. Marsh, whom he has removed, of whose place he has filled with Mr. James Hollister, recently in charge of a locomotive on the N. C. Railroad. Mr. Hollister is a Raleigh boy, and served an apprenticeship in the Raleigh & Gaston machine shops. He is said to be a first-rate and steady mechanic.

It has not to the discredit of any one to say that Colin Hodgkin, who has been for the past twelve months in the employ of Mr. Will Pimlott, in Fayetteville, has returned to his home in Raleigh. He will fortunately be enabled to spend the remainder of the dry and weather of the next two or three weeks in this city. Mr. Hodgkin was formerly employed by Mr. W. W. Holden, who controlled the affairs of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad when the Indian Commissioners were constructing 120 shaving knives, are for sale and can be furnished the trade.

EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

THE CLERGY DEBATE IN THE GERMAN ASSEMBLY.

MORE TROUBLE IN SPAIN.

CONSTITUTION FOR A PERMANENT SESSION.

MARRIAGE A PERFECT FARCE.

REPORTED COMBINE IN MADRID.

BERLIN, April 25—Noon.—The Canon debate lasted six hours. Bismarck defended the attitude of the Government in its conflict with the clergy. He justified by the doctrines and utterances of the priesthood. He denied having instigated the Old Catholic movement in Rome.

NEW YORK, April 25—Noon.—A Herald special from Madrid states that there was a conflict over a permanent commission whereby the Assembly hoped to control the Ministry. Serrano, who favored a permanent commission, failed at a critical moment. The soldiers fraternized with the people and the volunteers proved faint-hearted. The disorders commenced on Wednesday night.

CARTHAGENA, April 25—Noon.—Captain General of Catalonia, was fired at near the Plaza Toros by the volunteers, who had taken up arms in favor of a permanent commission and held the Bull Ring. Six batteries of artillery and mitrailleuses caused the volunteers to surrender.

At midnight the Ministry decreed the dissolution of the commission and disarmed its defenders. The Reds forced their way into the presence of the Commission, but the members of the Ministry personally protected it. The Reds have posted themselves at the corners of the streets and have possession of the city.

It is variously reported that Serrano has been imprisoned or fled the city.

LONDON, April 25—Night.—Dispatches received in London from Madrid state that the latter city has been greatly agitated during the past few days. A rising was expected on Wednesday night and the theatres and shops were all closed. During the day of Wednesday, the permanent committee of the Assembly held a session, at which all the members of the Government, with the exception of President Figueras and Senor Pi y Margall, Minister of the Interior and Acting President during the temporary retirement of Figueras, were present, and a long discussion upon the situation took place. Senor Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senor Solmeron, Minister of Justice, made speeches, in which they admitted that the aspect of affairs in the city was grave. They stated, however, that the depredations of the Carlists had been checked; discipline was restored in the army and the Government was of the opinion that it was not necessary to again convoke the Assembly or postpone the election for members of the Constituent Cortes. Senor Castelar finally asked for an adjournment of twelve hours, which the committee refused. The members of the Government then retired to deliberate upon the course they would take, and did not return.

During the afternoon, eleven battalions of volunteers, composed of monarchists, revolted and fired on General Contreas, who escaped, but four other persons were killed and several wounded.

The agitation increased as night came on and shots were fired in various quarters of the city.

A number of the volunteers broke into the Hall of Congress where the permanent committee was in session, and the committee sought safety in flight.

Marshal Serrano and a number of his political friends, fearing the wrath of the mob, prudently hid themselves.

On Thursday the Government decree appeared dissolving the permanent committee, and the city became more quiet.

Lieutenant-General Socias has been appointed Captain-General of Madrid, to succeed General Pavia, who tendered his resignation.

Later—A dispatch from Paris says a commune has been established in Madrid. No confirmation here.

Somebody is advertising a preparation warranted to keep a lady's hand free from chaps. *Punch* knows another way to effect this. Let her have it known that she has no money.

carried while searching for Clapp in the night, the little dog, who kept faithful watch by the side of the dead body of his murdered master, began to bark—as if to inform the searchers where they could find the object of their pursuit. They knew the bark and hastened to the spot.

Our correspondent does not state how long Clapp had been missing, but we infer that it must have been several days, as the whole neighborhood turned out and joined in the search.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: The board of $53,000 for the continuance of the injunction restraining the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company from changing the gauge of the North Carolina Road from Greensboro' to Charlotte, has been given and the bondsmen invited. The sureties are Dr. Wm. J. Hawkins, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and Paul C. Cameron, Esq. The same gentlemen have given a bond of $500 for an appeal to the Supreme Court. The bonds are given as between the State and the Richmond and Danville Company.

The Charlotte Observer says: Yesterday evening a telegram was sent from Washington to Mrs. Avery, at Rock Hill, S. C., urging her to let her husband, Dr. Edward T. Avery, know that he may come home, as his pardon has been secured. It will be remembered that he was convicted of Ku-Kluxism by a negro jury in Bond's Court, in January of last year, upon testimony that was utterly false.—Rather than suffer the undeserved punishment to which he was sentenced, he forfeited his bond, $3,000, which was afterwards collected out of his estate, and made his escape.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: A correspondent sends us some particulars regarding an extraordinary specimen of aquatic bird that was shot by Mr. Thos. Vincent, on Haw River, at the Big Falls, in Alamance county, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. A strange bird had been noticed in the vicinity by a number of persons, and on the evening of the 22d Mr. Vincent saw it swimming in the river, and killed it with a shot from a Spencer rifle. On bringing it to land it was found to be a Patagonian penguin (*Aptenodytes Patagonica*), a bird that is rarely ever seen in this country, if we can rely upon the statistics of the Indian bureau, of whom less than one-half are self-supporting, the balance being absolute pensioners of our government. This aggregate number is undoubtedly diminishing annually, not alone from natural causes, but also from the desperate and reckless lives which they seem to follow instinctively. About 70,000 of these people are located in Alaska, and of the whole race about 60,000 absolutely live by marauding. The statistics of the department at Washington are undoubtedly correct, or nearly so, but we confess that we should have set the number much higher. We are informed by the department figures that about 25,000 of the race have severed all tribal connection, and reside, in a civilized manner, among the whites; 150,000 are on reservations, so denominated, and the balance are roaming from one wild section to another, ostensibly to support themselves by hunting, but too often as banditti. The following table shows how they are distributed in the States and Territories:

1. In Minnesota and States east of the Mississippi river	32,500
2. Nebraska, Kansas and Indian Territory	70,650
3. Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho	65,000
4. Nevada and Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Arizona	84,000
5. California, Oregon and Washington	47,850
Total	300,000

MARRIED.

In Lynchburg, Va., on Tuesday morning, April 22d, by the Rev. W. E. Hall, Mr. BILLY S. GOETZ, editor of the Goldsboro Messenger, to Miss DELTA A. BECKET, daughter of Adam Beckit, Esq., of Lynchburg, Va. No cards.

Hay---Hay---Hay.

500 BALES PRIME HAY,

Now landing ex brig Waltham, and for sale by

F. W. KERCHNER.

april 27 101

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5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

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1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	5,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	2,500	9 prizes of	250
1 prize of	1,250	36 prizes of	100
1 prize of	625	9 prizes of	250
2 prizes of	250	180 prizes of	100
10 prizes of	200	5,000 prizes of	1

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5.

Quarters, $2 50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn Commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

☞ Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for a circular. Address,

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THE TEXAS PACIFIC R. R.

INDIANS REJOICING OVER CANBY'S DEATH.

CONTINUED DEPREDATIONS.

EPIZOOT IN THE LAVA BEDS.

MORE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

FURTHER OUTBREAKS FEARED.

GENERAL DAVIS GONE TO THE LAVA BEDS.

SCALPING KNIVES FOR THE INDIANS.

WHERE ARE THE MODOCS?

The Texas Pacific Railroad surveyors are at Tuckson, having completed the survey from Mesilite, N. M., to the Pima Villages, Arizona.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says the Indians on Columbia, Snake and Lewis rivers, after being advised of the Modoc affair, are having war dances and are painted.

Troops are punishing the Indians in Sonano vigorously.

ARKANSAS CITY, April 24—Noon.—It is reported that three men were killed by the Indians at Medicine Lodge Creek, near the South line of the State. It is also stated that nine others were killed about the same time.

LEAVENWORTH, April 24—Noon.—Chaplain Darling, chief of the surveying party here, charges that the Osages and Cheyenn, who murdered his men, were fifteen miles outside of their reservation. The surveyors have withdrawn from the Indian country until they secure Government protection.

The Indians are driving away stock and killing settlers in Southwestern Kansas.

NEW YORK, April 24—Night—A special dispatch from San Francisco says that the epizootic is among the cavalry horses at the lava beds.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV., April 25—Noon.—The Indians, far east of Utah, know all about the Modoc affair.

The people here apprehend an outbreak by the Pients.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25—Noon—A special dispatch from Dennison, Texas, reports that the Indians have captured a Government train destined for Fort Griffin. There were eight men in charge of the train, of whom four were killed and two wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25—Noon.—General Jeff Davis will leave for the lava beds to-day.

All the Indians are reported to be sullen and insolent.

TOPEKA, April 25—Noon.—Travelers from the Canadian confirm the reports of Indian troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26—Noon.—Murphy, who killed Murray five years ago, was hanged at Stockton yesterday. Where are the Modocs? is still the conundrum. No fighting since.

NEW YORK, April 26—Noon.—The Finance Committee Board of the North Carolina Railroad, and Indian Commissioners have contracted for 1,500 dozen butcher knives, and 120 shaving knives, are for sale and can be furnished the trade.

The Valley Railroad.

The Staunton (Va.) Spectator, after giving a statement of the condition of the road and the action of the finance committee of Baltimore, says:

"This is the present state of affairs and the question naturally comes up 'what is to be done now?' There is but one answer. Let Roanoke, Rockbridge and Botetourt, make their subscriptions, call a meeting of the board of directors, and present them through their county directors, demanding that the entire line to Salem be at once let to contract and Baltimore stands ready to pay her quota. No harm can come of this action and much good be done, and it will at once settle the question one way or the other, and, we feel assured, favorably."

It also states that Mr. John W. Garrett has assured Col. Allen, director from Rockbridge, "that he will make no opposition to the letting of the entire line, after April 1st, and John W. Garrett never went back on his word."

A Southern Prospect by a Prominent Radical.

The Baltimore *Sun's* Washington correspondent writes the following views of a prominent Radical in regard to affairs in the South:

A prominent Republican Senator, who has lately had the opportunity of seeing the South for himself, has remarked since his return, that if the present condition of affairs continue, such States as South Carolina and Florida, for instance, must inevitably be Africanized. The result, of course, must be the exodus of the whites, the utter decay of material prosperity, and ultimately the relapsing of those States into a wilderness. These observations apply equally as well to Louisiana as to the States mentioned.

It is not doubted that personal contact with the people of the South, and personal experience of its condition will go very far to modify the views of many of the leading men of the North, members of Congress and others, who have already gone, or who propose to go, down South between now and next winter. It would be well if the knowledge thus gained should lead to such modification of the legislation affecting the South as would restore it to its wonted prosperity, and promote good feeling among all classes of its people, instead of the dissensions, which now prevail.

The Emperor William on a Broken Engagement.

A curious story has just cropped out in Cassel, Germany, touching a bet made between two officers there. One of the gentlemen, who was a count and adjutant, laid down the proposition that a man of rank and title could, whenever he chose, marry a rich heiress. He proposed a bet, indeed, that within eight days he could get himself engaged to a certain young lady who possessed the highly desirable qualification described. The bet was accepted. This young lady was the daughter of the widow of a man who had been the proprietor of a gambling house, and she was said to have half a million as her dowry. The count set to work to win the girl's affections, and succeeded. An engagement in Germany is a solemn affair, and is always published in the newspapers. However, as soon as the engagement was arrived at the count claimed his bet, and then wrote to the girl to say that, on account of her father having been a gambler, it was impossible for him to marry her. The engagement was annulled, and the final results, it was thought, of this curious affair, were a large quantity of champagne and a broken heart. But the Emperor William heard of the little romance and did not like the looks of it at all. Probably before the large quantity of champaign had been drank, both the officers in question found themselves under arrest. At present, according to the commands of the Emperor, they await their trial by court-martial; and it is highly probable that they may find serious cause to repent of having engaged in that merry jest.

The Indians.

There are probably some 370,000 Indians in this country, if we can rely upon the statistics of the Indian bureau, of whom less than one-half are self-supporting, the balance being absolute pensioners of our government. This aggregate number is undoubtedly diminishing annually, not alone from natural causes, but also from the desperate and reckless lives which they seem to follow instinctively. About 70,000 of these people are located in Alaska, and of the whole race about 60,000 absolutely live by marauding. The statistics of the department at Washington are undoubtedly correct, or nearly so, but we confess that we should have set the number much higher. We are informed by the department figures that about 25,000 of the race have severed all tribal connection, and reside, in a civilized manner, among the whites; 150,000 are on reservations, so denominated, and the balance are roaming from one wild section to another, ostensibly to support themselves by hunting, but too often as banditti. The following table shows how they are distributed in the States and Territories:

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5. California, Oregon and Washington	47,850
Total	300,000

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Which purify the blood and remove all corrupt humors and unhealthy accumulations from the body, and yet produces no weakness or inactivity whatever, but on the contrary tones the stomach and invigorates the body during the progress of their operation. They unite the heretofore irreconcilable qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE and a PURIFYING TONIC.

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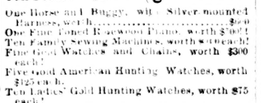

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$500 IN PREMIUMS.

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Illustrated Seed Catalogue, 200 pages with colored Chromo, 25 cts. is so prompt that in an hour or two after they are taken the patient is aware of their good effects. They may be taken at any time without restraint of diet or occupation; they produce neither nausea, griping or debility, and as a family medicine they have no rival.

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Absolutely Pure non-humanized Vaccine Virus, obtained by the method of Dr. Martin, Animal Vaccinator, instituted by Prof. Depaul, of Paris, in April, 1866, from the famous case of spontaneous cow-pox at Beaugency, in France, and inaugurated in America in September, 1870, by Dr. Henry A. Martin, with virus and autograph instructions from the hand of Prof. Depaul. Our establishment is the largest and best supplied with the purest and freshest Large ivory ivory-point points, packages of 10, 25, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000. Full directions for use accompany each package. All virus warranted efficient. It will be mailed to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price. Remittance must accompany order. Safe delivery of Virus assured.

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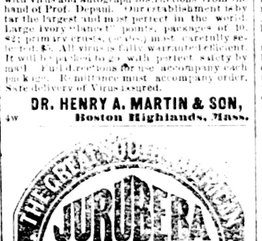

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GIFT ENTERPRISE,

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Five Prizes	$500	
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One Horse and Buggy, with Silver mounted Harness, worth $500

One Fine Toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500

Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth each $60

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Five Good American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each.

Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $75 each.

800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (all sold) worth from $20 to $40 each!

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Pork and Bacon.

300 BBLS. PORK.

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100 Tons Bahama Soluble Guano.

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And Always Ready for Use.

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I have never dabbled in such stock as Testimonials, but if I see to ribs the great adaptability of your "Enamel Paint" to the wants of our people in excellency of material, in beauty and in fact of its being CHEAP. Should occasion arise, that I give you free permiss on (if it is desirable to you) to make what use you think proper of this letter.

Very respectfully and truly,

S. McGILL, M. D.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19th, 1872.

MR. C. P. KNIGHT—Dear Sir: It affords me much pleasure to say to you that the Bradley Patent Enamel Paint far exceeds my expectations in economy, beauty, and, I believe, in reason to believe, in durability. More than twelve months since I painted the roof of my house Mansard, Baltimore with the Bradley Patent Paint, and I was so well pleased with it I determined to paint the outside of the House, and am most happy to say it gave me entire satisfaction. In conclusion I will say, that I see no reason why it will not be of as much advantage to you, you are at liberty to use it.

Yours very respectfully,

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South Washington, New Hanover co., N. C., on March 21st and 22d.

Wilmington, N. C., on March 24th, 25th & 26th.

Fair Bluff, N. C., on April 1st.

Marion C. H., " on April 2d, 3d & 4th

Kingsville, " on April 5th, 7th & 8th

Conway, " on April 9th.

Conway, " on April 10th and 11th.

Rockingham, N. C., on April 12th and 13th.

Troy, Montgomery co., N. C., April 14th & 15th

Lexington, N. C., on April 16th & 17th

Salisbury, N. C., on April 18th & 19th

Concord, N. C., on April 21st & 22d

Charlotte, N. C., on May 1st, 2d and 3d

Yorkville, S. C., on May 5th, 6th & 7th

Rock Hill, S. C., on May 8th & 9th

Brookland, Richmond co., N. C., May 9th & 10th

Circulars will be distributed upon arrival at each place. 4w

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